



Using Mandatory Recycling to Reduce Disposal Costs

Waste Ban Definitions

MassDEP Municipal Waste Reduction Toolkit



In accordance with the provisions and the timetable set forth in MassDEP's General Requirements, Procedures and Permits for Solid Waste Management Facilities, 310 CMR 19.000, acceptance for the purpose of disposal or transfer for disposal of the following materials is prohibited (except for de minimis quantities of certain materials) at Massachusetts solid waste transfer stations, landfills, combustors, and construction and demolition debris processing facilities:

- ⇒ Asphalt pavement, brick and concrete
- ⇒ Cathode ray tubes
- ⇒ Glass containers
- ⇒ Lead batteries
- ⇒ Leaves and yard waste
- ⇒ Metal
- ⇒ Metal containers
- ⇒ Recyclable paper
- ⇒ Single polymer plastics
- ⇒ Tires
- ⇒ White goods
- ⇒ Wood

These materials may, however, be transferred for further processing, reuse or recycling. The waste bans on wood and whole tires do not apply to combustion facilities.

DEFINITIONS OF MATERIALS BANNED BY 310 CMR 19.017

Asphalt Pavement, Brick, and Concrete: asphalt pavement, brick and concrete from construction activities and demolition of buildings, roads and bridges and similar sources.

Cathode Ray Tubes: any intact, broken, or processed glass tube used to provide the visual display in televisions, computer monitors and certain scientific instruments such as oscilloscopes.

Glass Containers: glass bottles and jars (soda-lime glass) but excluding light bulbs, Pyrex cookware, plate glass, drinking glasses, windows, windshields and ceramics.

Lead Batteries: lead-acid batteries used in motor vehicles or stationary applications.

Leaves: deciduous and coniferous leaf deposition.

Metal: ferrous and non-ferrous metals derived from used appliances, building materials, industrial equipment, transportation vehicles, and manufacturing processes.

Metal Containers: aluminum, steel or bi-metal beverage and food containers.

Recyclable Paper: all paper, corrugated cardboard, and paperboard products, except tissue paper, toweling, paper plates and cups, wax-coated corrugated cardboard, and other low-grade paper products.



Single Polymer Plastics: all narrow-neck plastic containers where the diameter of the mouth of the container is less than the diameter of the body of the container. This includes single polymer plastic containers labeled 1 – 6.

Tires: a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber covering intended for use on a motor vehicle.¹

White Goods: appliances employing electricity, oil, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas to preserve or cook food; wash or dry clothing, cooking or kitchen utensils or related items; or to cool or to heat air or water.

For purposes of the waste bans, white goods include, but are not limited to, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, water coolers, dishwashers, clothes washers, clothes dryers, gas or electric ovens and ranges, and hot water heaters. White goods do not include microwave ovens.

Wood: treated and untreated wood, including wood waste.²

Yard Waste: deciduous and coniferous seasonal depositions (e.g., leaves), grass clippings, weeds, hedge clippings, garden materials, and brush 1 (one) inch or less in diameter (excluding diseased plants).

¹ Shredded tires, defined as tires that have been cut, sliced or ground into four or more pieces such that the circular form of the tire has been eliminated, can be landfilled.

² “Wood waste” is defined in the solid waste regulations as follows: Wood waste means discarded material consisting of trees, stumps, and brush, including but not limited to sawdust, chips, shavings and bark. Wood waste does not include new or used lumber or wood from construction and demolition waste and does not include wood pieces or particles containing or likely to contain asbestos, chemical preservatives such as creosote or pentachlorophenol, or paints, stains or other coatings.

